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(54) Fibrous Sheet Material

(57) A board product containing glassy inorganic fibre such as mineral wool, in a matrix of a plastic clay such as ball clay. The amounts of clay and inorganic fibre are in the respective ranges 29 to 80 per cent by weight and 15 to 55 per cent by weight of the product, and its density is at least 500 kg/m³.

The board can replace asbestos millboard and has the advantage of being asbestos-free. It can be made by the standard paper and board-making techniques, when preferred ingredients are pulp fibres e.g. cellulose pulp, and a complementary binder, particularly hydrolysable starch, the latter enabling the product to be re-mouldable upon moistening with water.

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SPECIFICATION

Improvements in or Relating to Fibrous Sheet Materials

This invention relates to fibrous sheet materials, and in particular to sheet materials such as board based on inorganic fibres.

5 Conventional asbestos-based millboards consist of 50 to 97% of asbestos fibre together with various fillers and binders. They have excellent properties owing to the high strength and temperature resistance of asbestos fibres and a density of about 1000 kg/m³. They can be made by paper or board making processes in which an aqueous suspension of the ingredients is applied to a sieve or filter medium through which the water drains to leave a moist tissue or felt. These felts are usually pressed 10 or rolled into sheets, either individually or plied together to give a laminated structure. Non-flat shapes, which could be difficult to make by moulding flat sheets, can be produced directly using foraminous formers of the desired shape.

It is desirable to replace the asbestos fibres in these materials, but direct replacement of the fibres is very difficult since asbestos fibres can be processed like textile fibres and yet have the 15 temperature resistance, non-flammability and strength of mineral fibres.

The properties demanded from conventional millboards, and which must be matched by any replacement, are:—

1) Good high temperature properties i.e. low organic content to ensure non-combustibility and good retention of properties after exposure to elevated temperatures.

2) Adequate strength and flexibility (tensile and flexural strengths in excess of 2 MPa and 4 MPa 20 respectively are usually required).

3) A sufficiently low density (e.g. less than 1200 Kg/m³) to provide adequate insulation properties.

4) Ideally the ability to soften and reshape the product by moistening.

5) A reasonably low price. 25

6) The ability to be rapidly formed into sheets—preferably by a continuous process. Ideally this should be possible using existing asbestos processing equipment.

7) The ability to be punched into various shapes with clean-cut edges and without delamination.

We have now found that by judicious choice of materials and their amounts replacement 30 products can be made with very promising properties.

Thus the present invention provides a board product comprising a matrix of a plastic clay reinforced with a glassy inorganic fibre the amounts of clay and inorganic fibre being in the respective ranges 29 to 80 per cent by wt and 15 to 55 per cent by weight and the density of the product being at least 500 kg/m³.

35 Preferably the board product contains also a complementary binder with minimal combustibility. Ball clay is a well-known high-plasticity clay which is widely used in the ceramics industry, and is usually fired to produce the final product.

We have found that the plastic clay, such as ball clay, used in this invention has several advantages over other types of clay, such as Kaolin or china clay, in that it gives better dry strength, 40 improved wet mouldability, better interlaminar adhesion during manufacture and better interlaminar adhesion when dry. Clearly, for the board product to be remouldable, ball clay must not be fired during preparation of the board.

The preferred glassy inorganic fibres are glassy wools including so called glass wool, mineral wool and ceramic fibre. Of these materials mineral wool offers the most attractive combination of 45 temperature resistance and low cost. As produced, however, mineral wools contain too much non-fibrous shot to give a satisfactory board product, and a substantial part of the shot must be removed either before or during board production. The glass or mineral wool may be given a silane pre-treatment to promote adhesion to the binder, and preferably is treated with a dispersing agent, e.g. a surfactant.

50 The length of the inorganic fibres is usually reduced during the manufacture of the board and it is difficult to lay down specific limits for the length required. The fibre must be short enough to be initially dispersed and to give an even distribution in the product and to avoid balling-up of the fibre. On the other hand the fibre should be long enough to provide adequate reinforcement in the board.

55 These inorganic fibres do not behave like textiles in the same way as asbestos fibres. It is preferable to include also an open organic fibre, e.g. in the form of a pulp, to give wet and dry strength, flexibility and the ability to use conventional paper or board making machinery. Cellulose pulp is preferred, wood pulp with long, fine fibres being the best although other pulps can give satisfactory results at less cost.

60 The function of the organic fibres is important, in that during board making the pulp fibres form a web on a sieve to carry the other materials out of slurry, and after the board is formed they give green strength to the material before the binder has set.

The inorganic fibres are a major constituent of the material in terms of percentage by weight, 18 to 52 per cent by weight preferably being used (smaller percentages being used when the fibres are longer) more preferably 23 to 42 per cent by weight. The organic fibres are to be kept to minimum

proportions owing to their combustibility and 3 to 7 per cent of pulp fibres will normally be sufficient. Cellulose fibre is preferred as the organic fibre because of its superior web-forming properties in the wet state and its low combustibility in comparison with synthetic pulp fibres such as polyolefines (e.g. polypropylene, polyethylene).

5 The ball clay or other plastic clay is included in the board product to keep down cost, to 5 contribute to various properties of the board including temperature resistance and mechanical strength both during and after manufacture. The ball clay also provides a cohesive matrix in the material owing to its plastic nature.

10 The ball clay will preferably constitute 34 to 67 per cent by weight of the board product, 10 depending upon the other binder used, and more preferably will constitute 42 to 62 per cent by weight of the board product: more clay being employed when greater length has permitted reduction in the inorganic fibre content.

Reinforcing fillers such as fibrous wollastonite, mica and waste calcium silicate insulation can be included in amounts up to a total of less than 10% by weight.

15 As complementary binder one or more of several types of material may be employed. Those used 15 in colloidal or latex form, rather than solution, are preferred and typical examples are hydrolysed starch, or finely divided clays such as bentonite or montmorillonite. Binders used in the forms of true solutions such as soluble cellulose derivatives and sodium silicate are not preferred because they are only partly retained in the materials in conventional wet processing. The preferred binders are based on starch, 20 more preferably Farina starch, which has been found to be most effective. 20

Bentonite clay provides a binding effect and also assists in controlling the drainage rate of water through a sieve when the layer is being laid down on a sieve or filter medium during board production. It may be used in an amount up to 5 per cent by weight.

25 Preferably the binder includes hydrolysable Farina starch in an amount of 1.5 to 5.0 per cent by 25 weight of the board product, since starch gives dry strength but softens when wet to facilitate wet mouldability.

Dry-strength resins of the type used in the paper industry can be used to improve the strength of the material although not as sole binder, and only in minor quantities e.g. up to 0.5% by weight.

30 In order to minimize the flammability introduced by the organic constituents it may be useful to 30 incorporate small quantities of flame retardant. These should be selected to suit the particular organic materials employed but ammonium hydrogen phosphates, boric acid or other borates, have been found to be effective.

The fibrous sheet material may be prepared by the same paper or board making processes as are used for asbestos-based boards.

35 The invention is illustrated by the following Examples. 35

Examples 1 to 7

Sample boards were made to seven different formulations. In each case the boards were prepared by mixing the ingredients as an aqueous suspension (each being added in the order shown except the Silane which was applied to the mineral wool as a pre-treatment), applying to a sieve, 40 dewatering, pressing at 7 MPa pressure and drying at 120—130°C. The seven formulations are 40 tabulated below in Table I. The (dry) density and tensile and flexural strengths of the sample boards were measured and the results obtained are also tabulated below in Table I.

Table I

Example	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mineral wool (short fibre —2 mm)	35	—	35	35	30	30	30
Mineral wool (long fibre —8 mm)	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Ball clay (Hymod BL2)	53.5	77.3	56.5	56.3	56.5	56.5	58.5
Bentonite (Wyoming)	2.5	—	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Refined Lapponia wood pulp	6	3	3	3	3	3	2
Hydrolysed Farina starch	3	2.5	3	3	3	3	2
Mica flake	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Exfoliated vermiculite	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Retention aid (Percol 224)	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	—	—
Dry strength resin	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—
Boric acid	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Properties							
Density (Kg/m ³)	1100	1175	815	740	950	843	681
Tensile Strength (MPa)	11.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	7.1	6.7	5.3
Flexural Strength (MPa)	—	—	—	4.5	12	11	3

Examples 8 to 11

To investigate the influence of starch content on the mechanical strength of the material four different boards were made using different furnishes on a pilot-scale Hatscheck boardmaking machine. In the latter the furnish is slurried in water and fed to a vat in which a drum having a surface of a fine sieve material such as wire mesh is partially immersed. The drum ends are provided with face seals against the sides of the vat, and water is withdrawn from the interior of the drum through the drum end so that water flows inwardly into the drum depositing a layer of the solids from the slurry on the mesh sieve. This is carried out of the vat by rotation of the drum and deposited from the drum onto a felt which conveys the layer and on which the layer is dewatered. From the felt the layer is passed onto a drum upon which it is wound until a predetermined thickness has built up. Then the material on the drum is slit and removed as a sheet.

The table II below gives details of the compositions from which the boards are made, and their density and tensile strength. Satisfactory boards were obtained at all the starch concentrations illustrated (2, 3, 4 and 5 per cent). There is a need to limit the amount of starch needed in order to keep down the content of potentially inflammable organic material in the board, but a minimum amount is needed to achieve the necessary binder function. The preferred content is 1.5% to 5.0% by weight of the board as indicated previously.

Table II

20	Constituent	Example No.				20	
		8	9	10	11		
25		% Dry Wt.					
	Wood Pulp	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0		
	Mica	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0		
	Bentonite	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		
	Ball clay	55.5	54.5	53.5	52.5	25	
	Swedish Rockwool	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0		
	Farina Starch	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0		
	"Percol" E24 (Retention Aid)	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005		
30	Properties						
	Density	Kg/m³	995	740	993	985	30
	Tensile Strength	MPa	4.4	5.4	5.1	6.4	

Examples 12 to 18

To illustrate the influence of mineral wool content on the mechanical strength of boards made on a pilot-scale Hatschek machine a series of boards were made to seven different furnishes. The compositions of the seven different furnishes and the density and tensile strength of the boards made from them are given in Table III below. As can be seen, the most successful compositions were Examples 14, 15 and 16 in the middle of the range of compositions tested. Example 12 was a product which could be made, but the composition was rather too sticky during manufacture and was not preferred. Example 18 gave a product whose strength was rather lower than desirable and likewise was not preferred.

Table III

		Example No.							
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Constituent		% Dry Wt.							
45	Wood Pulp	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	45
	Mica	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
	Bentonite	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
	Ball Clay	69.5	64.5	59.5	49.5	44.5	34.5	29.5	
50	Swedish Rockwool	15.0	20.0	25.0	35.0	40.0	50.0	55.0	50
	Farina Starch	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
	"Percol" E24	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	
	Properties								
Density kg/m³		900	1010	1140	1130	1080	970	910	
Tensile Strength MPa		5.0	4.5	6.5	6.8	5.6	4.8	3.5	

Claims

1. A board product comprising a matrix of a plastic clay, reinforced with a glassy inorganic fibre, the amounts of clay and inorganic fibre being in the respective ranges 29 to 80 per cent by weight and 15 to 55 per cent by weight and the density of the product being at least 500 kg/m³.

2. A board product according to Claim 1 in which the plastic clay is ball clay.

3. A board product according to Claim 1 or 2 which contains also a complementary binder.

4. A board product according to any one of the preceding claims in which glassy inorganic fibres are glass wool, mineral wool or ceramic fibre.
5. A board product according to any one of the preceding claims which includes also organic pulp fibres.
- 5 6. A board product according to Claim 5 in which the organic pulp fibres are cellulose pulp. 5
7. A board product according to claim 5 or 6 in which the amount of organic pulp fibres is between 3 to 7 per cent by weight of the product.
8. A board product according to any one of the preceding claims in which there is 18 to 52 per cent by weight of the glassy inorganic fibres.
- 10 9. A board product according to claim 8 in which there is 23 to 42 per cent by weight of the glassy inorganic fibres. 10
10. A board product according to any one of the preceding claims in which ball clay constitutes 34 to 67 per cent by weight of the product.
11. A board product according to claim 10 in which the ball clay constitutes 42 to 62 per cent by weight of the board product. 15
12. A board product according to any one of the preceding claims comprising hydrolysable starch as a complementary binder.
13. A board product according to Claim 12 in which the amount of hydrolysable starch is 1.5 to 5.0 per cent by weight of the product.
- 20 14. A board product according to claim 13 in which the starch is farina starch. 20
15. A board product substantially as described herein in any one of Examples 1 to 7.
16. A board product substantially as described herein in any one of Examples 8 to 18.